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half-grown frog and was hiding under a log at the edge of a pool.

*Rana catesbeiana*. Collected a young Bull Frog in the bayou, February 13, and saw several later in the spring. July 25. Saw two very large Bull Frogs dive into Buffalo Bayou. Have seen very few.

*Rana clamitans*. February 13, 1918. Caught several young ones in the bayou. April 27. Saw a number on the banks of the bayou but could not catch any, they gave their usual sharp scream, and dived as I approached.

Since this paper was written the author has taken the following notes:

*Siren lacertina*. February 8, 1919. At Rice Institute I was shown a specimen recently captured in a roadside ditch and kept alive in an aquarium. They are said to be fairly abundant but are not often seen because of their subterranean habits.

*Ambystoma (sp?)*. February 8, 1919. Saw a number of recently hatched larvæ at Rice Institute. Was told that salamanders and most frogs do not breed in rain pools but only in such places as ponds by artesian wells and irrigation systems where the water supply is constant.

PHILIP H. POPE,  
*Houston, Texas.*

## ON CARANX GUARA FROM BERMUDA

Definite records seem to be lacking for this species of *Caranx* in the West Indian region, except for one recorded by T. H. Bean from Bermuda (1906, Catalogue of Bermuda Fishes). Another specimen from there recently presented to the American Museum of Natural History by Mr. L. L. Mowbray in an extensive collection of Bermuda fishes, has therefore special interest.

Jordan and Evermann (1896) place several nominal species of *Caranx* under *guara* (Bonnaterre); as *platessa*, C. and V., East Indian, of which *georgianus*, C. and V., is probably a synonym, and *chilensis* Gay, West Coast of South America. Comparing figures of the Australian fish (*georgianus*, Ogilby, 1893, Edible Fishes of New South Wales, and McCulloch, 1915, Australia, Fisheries, 3, pl. 20) and the Chilean fish (*chilensis*, Gay, 1848, Hist. Chile, lct., pl. 6 with our specimen from Bermuda, the Bermuda fish is seen to differ markedly in thicker lips and in having the lower jaw notably included. This character will then readily separate Atlantic *guara*, from Pacific *platessa*.

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## COLUBER SWALLOWING A STONE

It is a well-known fact that toads will snap up and swallow almost any small object that is rolled to them, shot, for example, and I recall one instance of a toad swallowing even a burning cigar butt, but it has only recently come to my attention that snakes, too, are not always very discerning in their selection of food.

One day during the summer of 1918 my mother was visiting Mrs. William G. Jones at Barachias, Ala., and while sitting on the veranda the two ladies were startled by a commotion among the fowls in the poultry yard. Investigation disclosed the cause to be a "chicken snake" (*Elaphe obsoleta*) that had just robbed a hen's nest. The snake was killed and found to contain a smooth, ovate stone that had served as a nest-egg in the pilfered nest.

Mrs. Jones has informed me that several years previous to this occurrence another "chicken snake" swallowed a china nest-egg from one of her hen's